UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
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SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

NEW MEXICO

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of New Mexico and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for New Mexico gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock or plant-quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, or as a substitute for, the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Deputy Inspector, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, New Mexico.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and
Plant Quarantine

NEW MEXICO

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements
(Laws N. Mex. 1937, ch. 118, secs. 1, 4, 5, 7)

Definition of Nursery Stock.--The term "nursery stock" shall include all field-grown florist stock, fruit, shade, or ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and shall include such ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, cuttings, bulbs, and roots grown in greenhouses or under glass.

General Shipping Requirements.--Any nonresident nurseryman desiring to ship nursery stock into New Mexico must secure a permit-certificate by mailing to the State Nursery Inspection Office of New Mexico, State College, a copy of his State certificate of inspection signed by a duly authorized official, together with a filing fee of $10. Agents or dealers must specify the sources of their stock and pay a fee of $25; dealers' certificates will be issued only to those obtaining stock from nurseries registered and certified to ship nursery stock into New Mexico. Applications for certificates must be made before July 1, and all certificates expire on June 30 following date of issue.

Each shipment of nursery stock into New Mexico must have attached thereto a permit-certificate tag, a supply of which may be obtained at reasonable cost from the State Nursery Inspection Office.

Summary of Plant Quarantines

Cedar Apple Rust
(Laws N. Mex. 1937, ch. 118, sec. 4)

It is unlawful to transport any eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) into New Mexico.

European Corn Borer
(Quarantine No. 9, effective Sept. 22, 1932)

Corn, broomcorn, etc.--Stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass (except clean shelled corn and seed) originating in the infested areas will not be permitted to move into New Mexico.

Vegetables, straw, and floral plants.--Celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, cosmos, hollyhock, and zinnia, and cut flowers or entire plants of dahlia and gladiolus (except roots, bulbs, or corms without stems) which have been grown or stored in the infested areas will not be permitted to move into New Mexico from the infested areas unless each shipment or container thereof is accompanied by a certificate of the State of origin affirming that they have been inspected and found free from the European corn borer.

There are no restrictions on the movement of the above-mentioned plants or plant products when they have been processed or manufactured so as to eliminate all risk of carrying the borer.

Infested areas

Connecticut	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania
Indiana	New Jersey	Rhode Island
Maine	New York	Vermont
Massachusetts	Ohio	West Virginia
Michigan		

Pecan Leaf, Nut, and Cigar Casebearers and Pecan Weevil
(Quarantine Order No. 12, effective June 1, 1938)

Hickory, pecan, and walnut trees and plants, and parts thereof including cuttings, grafts, and scions, are prohibited from moving into New Mexico from all States except Arizona and California and El Paso County, Texas, except that limited quantities of buds and scions thereof may enter New Mexico under permit when such buds or scions, together with their containers, have been vacuum fumigated under supervision of a deputy of the New Mexico State Nursery Inspector.

Application for permit should be made to the State Nursery Inspection Office, State College, stating (1) number of buds or scions (number of all varieties not to exceed 100), (2) locality where grown, (3) names and addresses of shipper, consignee, and permittee, and (4) approximate date of shipment. A copy of the permit must accompany the shipment into New Mexico.

The restricted articles may be moved into New Mexico for experimental purposes for New Mexico Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, subject to inspection and State approval.

Sweetpotato Weevil
(Quarantine Order No. 5, effective Oct. 5, 1925)

The movement of sweetpotatos and sweetpotato plants, sets, or slips into New Mexico from the quarantined area is prohibited.

Quarantined area

Alabama	Georgia	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Louisiana	Texas
Florida	Mississippi	

Texas Root Rot

(Quarantine Order No. 11, effective July 1, 1937;
Regulation 1, effective Sept. 8, 1937)

Each lot or shipment of nursery stock, trees, plants, shrubs, and vines grown or packed in or shipped from Arizona, Arkansas, California, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah will be admitted into New Mexico only when accompanied by a certificate of the State of origin certifying that all such material in the lot or shipment was grown on premises free from Texas root rot.

Soil originating in the quarantined areas will not be permitted to move into New Mexico.

Quarantined areas

Arizona:	Counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma
Arkansas:	Counties of Little River and Miller
California:	Counties of Imperial, Riverside, San Diego
Nevada:	Clark County
Oklahoma:	Counties of Bryan, Choctaw, Cotton, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Tillman
Texas:	Entire State except counties of Andrews, Aransas, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Brewster, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Collingsworth, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Ellis (not including the City of Waxahatchie), Floyd, Fort Bend, Gaines, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Irion, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reagan, Reeves, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terrell, Terry, Upton, Val Verde, Ward, Wheeler, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum
Utah:	Washington County

The above summary was checked and approved on September 29, 1948, by R. F. Crawford, Professor of Biology and Deputy Inspector.

APPENDIX

Requirements for Mailing Plants and Plant Products

Under the postal laws and regulations, nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruits and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, including strawberry plants (except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a State inspection certificate to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected whithin a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Parcels containing such nursery stock must be plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 595.) Inspection and certification must be done by a plant quarantine official of the State of origin. An individual mailing of such plants or plant products, if from uninspected premises, will also be accepted upon examination and certification by a State plant quarantine official. The address of the New Mexico plant quarantine official is given in the preceding summary.

Terminal Inspection of Mail Shipments of Plants and Plant Products
(Act. Mar. 4, 1915, as amended June 4, 1936; Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 596)

Establishment of Terminal Inspection.--Any State desiring to operate under the provisions of the terminal inspection law so as to regulate the movement of mail shipments of plants and plant products into (or within) the State may, after having provided therefor at State expense and having designated one or more places where inspection will be maintained, arrange to have such mail shipments turned over to State plant quarantine inspectors for examination at designated inspection points. Application will be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by submitting a list of plants and plant products and the plant posts transmitted thereby, which are to be examined. The list, when approved in whole or in part, will be transmitted to the Postmaster General whereupon postmasters will be informed and instructed.

Anyone mailing a parcel containing any plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining terminal inspection thereof is required, under the law, to have the parcel plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of the contents. Materials shipped under Federal quarantine certificates issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be exempted from terminal inspection at the option of the receiving State.

Under the provisions of the 1936 amendment to the law, any State may arrange through Federal channels, after approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as indicated above, to regulate or prohibit the movement into

(or within) the State of mail shipments of designated plants and plant products the movement of which would constitute a violation of State plant quarantine laws or regulations.

Terminal Inspection Procedure.--Upon arrival in any State maintaining terminal inspection, plants or plant products named on the approved list will be forwarded by the postmaster at destination to the nearest inspection point. If the plants or plant products are found, upon inspection, to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, or if disinfested when they are found infested, such plants or plant products will then be forwarded by the postmaster at the point of inspection to the addressee upon payment of postage.

If plants or plant products, upon inspection, are found to be infested with injurious pests and cannot be satisfactorily disinfested, or are in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United StatesDepartment of Agriculture, the postmaster upon notification by the State inspector will inform the sender that the parcel will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense. In default of such request the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

Terminal inspection of plants and plant products is now maintained by Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. Plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection and places where terminal-inspection service is maintained are listed at the end of the summary of the general nursery-stock shipping requirements for each of the above-mentioned States, District, and Territories.

Procedure for Paying Forwarding Postage.--Methods of paying forwarding postage are provided to expedite the handling of parcels subject to terminal inspection, as follows: (1) The addressee may have the parcels addressed to himslf in care of the State inspector at a designated terminal-inspection point in the State of destination and provide the inspector with postage for forwarding the inspected plants; or (2) the addressee may arrange with the sender to place on the parcels a pledge reading, "Forwarding postage guaranteed," whereupon the additional postage for forwarding will be collected from the addressee.

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